## NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

THE FEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE IS PURLISHED.
EVENT MORNING, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)
At The Tribune Buildings, corner of Spruce At the Tribune Buildings, corner of Sprace wild Nasanu arrests, opposite the City Hall, and desivered to City Spheribers for Fig. contaper week; or week they prefer, they can pay in advitice at the Deak of an amount of a year at the same rate. Single copies for extremely a shall Subscribers Siver Dollars per amount on the Spheribers taken for eight months. For these can still so these policies is advance required to all expenses with Country Rewspapers. Daily nearest accurate for the same areas and a close whose terms are utified than those of The tree are not allowed any attention.

EW-YORK TRIBUNE.

### THE NEWS FROM THE OLD WORLD

BY THE CAMBRIA. Haven Railroad last evening. We make up to following details of the latest intelligence from European files. The dates are Liverpool July i, London, 26th, Paris, 25th.

ENGLAND.
The Press on the Death of President Taylor.
From the London Times.
The unexpected death, from Cholera, of General The unexpected death, from Cholera, of General Zachary Taylor, President of the United States, in the midst of the able and judicious discharge of his public duties, almost coincided in point of time with the late public calamity which has been so deeply felt in our own country; and then dispensations of Providence are never more awful than when they terminate a life of activity devoted to the interests of a nation, and close a career of ambition at the highest point of its great ness. General Taylor was a man who had justly careed the confidence of his own fellow countrymen and the respect of European States. Haised to the Presidency of the Union chiefly by the gallantry he had displayed in the course of the Maxican war, he nevertheless showed an unqualified disposition to maintain peace, and to reatrain, as far as it lay within the power of his Government, the aggressive spirit which that successful context had kindled among a large portion of the American people.—His own military experience, his firm and temperate character, and the achievements which had earned for him an extravagant amount of popular repower, rendered him the more able to set bounds to the own the print which the has begun to spread earned for him an extravagant amount of popular renown, rendered him the more able to set bounds to the martial spirit which has begun to spread among the people to the great peril of their neighbors, and to the equal peril of their own civil institutions. Born in 1790, the President had nearly completed his 60th year; his whole life, from the age of 18, was spent in the regular army of the United States, and the best years of his manhood were consumed in the desolating Indian warfare of the awamps of Florida and the plains of Arkan-sas. In these duties, however, his character was formed for higher undertakings; the Mexican war formed for higher undertakings, the maximal detachments of troops over an immense extent of hostile territory, and his courage was never wanting in the field; he returned home idolised by the people, but ancorrupted by clamor and success. He was the first who rose excusively by military prowess to the office of President. He held that office but 16 the office of President. He held that office but 16 the transport of his Presidency—the the office of President. He held that office out to months, and the last event of his Presidency—the piratical attack on Cuba—has thrown some suspi-cion on the good faith of his administration; but, upon the whole, we have no doubt his loss will prove a serious loss not only to the United States

but to ther nations.

It is impossible to contemplate without anxiety the ransfer of that power which belongs to the head of the American Executive from one who had earned the full confidence of the nation to the Vice-President of the United States, Milard Filmore to name a contempor of whom we on this side of by name, a gentleman of whom we, on this side of the Atlantic, confess our entire ignorance, but who suddenly finds himself lovested for the next two years and a half, with the full powers of Chief Ma-giatrate and head of the Executive Government in the Union. If it were the practice of any consti-tutional country to choose its Prime Minister by lot, but to secure him in any case a fixed term of country the result could hardly be different from bational country to choose its Prime Minister by lot, but to secure him in any case a fixed term of power, the result could hardly be different from that which we have already witnessed, and are now again about to witness, in the United States. The Americans have been unfortunate in their late Presidents. Scarcely had Gen. Harrison assumed office in 1841 when his death called Vice President Tyler to the head of affairs, and the Whig Government of the Union passed into the hands of a narrow-minded and anscrupulous Democrat. Mr. Tyler's Administration was followed by that of Mr. Polk, who continued the same policy to the end of his term of office, but died shortly afterwards.—Gen. Tayler succeeded Mr. Polk; but, as he is already removed from the busy scene of human affairs, we remain in total uncertainty as to the abilities and intentions of his substitute. It appears, therefore, that the exercise of supreme power in the United States, grount and substantial as this power of the President undoubtedly is, may be transferred almost as capriciously as by the accident of birth in herediting monarchies. Presidents of Republies will, like the Popos, seldom be elected before they have reached the elder period of life, and the chances of mortality among them are proportionstely increased. Yet it has never been the custom in the United States to elect a Vice President are the were a second President; and it is probable that no man of first rate eminence would now become a candidate for an office which has no more than a contingent and fortuitous importance.

We are well aware that the character of the Presidents of the public with the human of the light of the president in the light of the president and administration of the light.

We are well aware that the character of the Pre-We are well aware that the character of the Fre-sident and the Administration of the United States is of less important than the personal character of any other foreign Government, for the American people will pursue with self-guided energy their own vast career. But in the great struggles which own vast career. But in the great struggles which are going on in the western continent but ween the elements of Freedom and the curse of Slavery—between the unlimited passions of a race eager to pursue, to subdue, and to conquer by the spade or by the sword a new hemisphere, and the traditions of law, civilization, and poincy which they have received from their forefatners—between the daring Democrat of the West and the staid Republican of New England—it is of vital importance to the Democrat of the West and the staid Republican of New-Eugland—it is of vital importance to the American nation and to the rest of the world that the President of the Republic for the time being should not seek for popularity by flattering the wild impulses of the multitude, but should deliberately choose the higher and robler task of maintaining the sound and settled principles of a responsible Government. The power of evil which might be placed by the Constitution of the United States, and even by accident, in the hands of a reckless or ambitious President, is incalculably great, for his influence over the masses would increase, as in all pure Democracles, by the sbandon meat of princiinfluence over the masses wound increase, as in air pure Democracies, by the abandon ment of principle and self-restraint. We hope the statesman who is abruptly called by this melancholy event to assume a place among the potentates of the earth will exhibit the same qualities of temper, firmness and judgment, which have done honor to his predecessor; and we may venture to assure the new President that no policy will more entitle him to the respect of Europe than that which was successful-by pursued by Gen. Taylor throughout his adminis-tration.

From the Morning Chronicle. It seems as though the destinies of America gradged the seat of George Washington to a accessful soldier. On perusing the melancholy intelligence which we yesterday printed, it is the first thought of the reader that another military President of the United States enjoyed the civil honors of his station for a yet briefer space than General Zachary Taylor. In some respects, it is a not a crely fanciful parallel that we draw between the raths of President Harrison and of his successor who has just departed It appears probable that in either case the fatigues of state, the labor of of-ficial day, and the manifold discomforts of a posi-ion which is the focus of all the edium that party

strit can exhale, combined with the singular un-sithiness of the American metropolis to break own a frame already enfoobled by the hardships o 'professional service. There are other circum stances attendant on the two events, which pre stances attendant on the two events, which present a very strange, though perhaps a wholly casual, resemblance. Genera Taylor and General Harrison held the same political opinions, but both engaged publicly to hold party ends in subordination to the general good of their country. Both were originally selected by their supporters for their personal popularity, and for the laster of their military achievements, rather than for their political prominence, or their presumed intellectual capacity. Both were men of modest fortune. Both were distinguished by the frank and careless manners of the camp. Both died mature in years, but young in official experience. Both expired on the cre of the settlement of a great and long-debated young in official experience. Both expired on the eve of the settlement of a great and long-debated question. It is to be hoped that the chain of coin-cidences is closed with the term of their earthly ex-istence, and that America and American Consecvatives will not have the same deep and bitter

it of President Harrison The language of regret for General Paylor need

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not degenerate into vague common place. It is all most a matter of course on such consistents to observe that the private virtues of the decessed were great, and his conduct, as an individual, exemplary. But the public cureer of General Taylor was creditable to himself, and peculiarly valuable is his country. The troth is that, contrary to the anticipations of many among the most asgacious of his party, he proved to possess very considerable official spittude. He displayed much test in dealing with personal questions of great difficulty and delicacy, and his management of a hissule Legislature and a heterogeneous Cabinet was well nigh adminable. The distinguishing feature of his characterseems to have been a much enduring patience, which would have served him instead of rare qualifies, had be not possessed them. The hopes of his usefulness in office, which were but faint before his accession, were fast rising when be died; nor, abort as was his career, is it likely to be speedily forgotten. One of the very few admissible schemes that have been advanced for the settlement of the great Slavery controversy will be identified with his name; and, even should its adoption not secure him a permanent place among the civil luminaries of the Usion, he is coertain to be remembered on other grounds. For his very demeanor in the Presidency, the nature of his policy, and the maxims of public conduct which he professed, were, from peculiar circumstances, of inestimable value to America. It must not be forgotten that he succeeded to the chair of Government to the succeeded to the chair of Govern estimable value to America. It must not be forgot estimate value to America. It must not be resulted that he succeeded to the chair of Government at a critical period. President Tyler's unscrupulous efforts to purchase for himself a party, by the free handed distribution of official favors, and the alternations of profligate recklessness and weak submitted to the contract of the co nations of profligate recklessness and weak subservience to popular passion in the measures of President Poik, had gone a very long way to vitiate the morality of the American Government, if not of the whole American people. Gen Taylor's Presidency arrested the current of national debasement Although he owed the reputation which gained him promotion to that very greed of conquest which his predecessor had fostered, the new ruler old not the sitate to profess his admaxim to the recognised rules of public law, which that same predecessor had impudently violated. His behavior in the matter of the Cuban expedition exemplified the principles of his policy; and whatever shortcomings we may have discerned in the measure of justice which Spain has received at the hands of the American Government, these were, in all probability, not the fault of its head. This is an instance of his rectified of purpose to which the attention of Europe has been directed, but we must add that, in a thousand minor points withdrawn from European notice, Gen. Taylor so conducted himself as, in a great measure, to recitablish the traditions of orderly years with had been well night and to restore measure, to reestablish the traditions of ordedy rule which had been well nighlost, and to restore the dignity of the Executive which had been grievously impaired. The more we reflect on the his-tory of the American Presidents, the more are we convinced that the Republic cannot do better than choose military men to be its executive Governors.

Many great publicists have deprecated such selections on account of the assumed dissimilarity of the general's and the statesman's aphere. But the only alternative to a successful general is a successful party politician, or, what in the Umted States is the same thing, a successful lawyer. We must the same thing, a successful lawyer. We must confess we consider it conclusively proved, by the demeanor is office of this latter class, that the qualities of mind engendered by the law courts, the stump meeting, and the provincial assembly, are a far worse substitute for the accomplishments of a statesment than the habits of discipline which camps foster, and the directness of view which strategy demands. Better run the chance of a Jackson, with his imperious obstinacy, than incur the perils of a Tyler, a Van Buren, or a Polk.

We cannot venture to forecast the political consequences of this event. The signal ill success of President Tyler may be presumed to have deprived

President Tyler may be presumed to have deprived his example of any attractions which it might pos-sess for the gentleman who now occupies the sud-denly-vacated seat. Indeed, if any conjecture be admissible, it is, that President Fillmore will draw admissible, it is, tout reasons mission in a way and a more closely together than did his lamented predecessor the bonds which unite the Executive and the Whig party. General Taylor, though he did not disguise his predilection for Whig politics, avoided the very appearance of an entirely one sided policy. Mr. Filimore, however, is understood to be a strong Whig partisan, and a fast friend of Mr. Clay's It is not, therefore, improbable that his measures may Whig partian, and a fast friend of Mr. Clay's It is not, therefore, improbable that his measures may retard that obliteration of former party distinctions, which the reining importance of sectional differences where combining to haten. Much greater under the processing and the catholic spirit of the deceased President were combining to haten. Much greater under the processing and the processing and the processing and the processing of the fact were distincted to the influence which Mr. Fillmore accession may have in modifying the prospective of the Save question. On the one hand, we might suppose that, since the new President is divided to the party of the content of the originator, and since the cutef rival scheme in a longer recommended by General Taylor of the Componition of the fact of the content of the spirit of the post of the Save question. On the one hand, we might suppose that, since the new President is divided to the plan of the question of the series of t

### Gen. Taylor bids fair to be a national misfortune. Circular of the American Minister.

On receiving the melancholy intimation of the cath of the Chief Magistrate of his Republic, the

death of the Chief angistrate of his kepholic, the sheet the following circular:

"Gen Zachary Taylor, President of the United States, expired at Washington on the 9th has, after a very brief times. This little gence is too fearfally certain to permit me to awa, its official announcement before leviling you to join in the tailonal corrow. Taught is falancy leasons of parietism; accusioned in youth to the dangers of a frontier iffe-entering the service of his country is carly man-book-deltinguishing himself during a life of tolling a unrealized victories gailed under great quastvantages—had Gen. Taylor died in the army he would have left beaind him the name of a brave soldier, cautious in conduct for an opinion, lapid in execution, of un questioned integrity, humanity and particular. A higher fains was reserved to him. Baised to the bead of one of the powerful nations of the carrin, he exhibited to the world, under circumstances of rare trial, a streetly, a prudence, and a moderation combined with a firstness, a sense of justice, and a patriouc devotion to the boors and true interests of his country, which won for min an unlimited confidence at home, and a profound respect about a firstness of the consults and Vice Consult of the United States, and all others of my country men in the United States, and all others of my country men in the United States, and all others of my country men in the United States, and all others of my country men in the Gutter States, and all others of my country men in the United States, and all others of my country men in the United States, and all others of my country men in the United States, and all others of my country men in the United States, and all others of my country men in the United States, and all others of my country men in the United States, and all others of my country men in the United States, and all others of my country men in the United States, and all others of my country men in the United States, and all others of my country men in the United States, and all othe raily in this sad event, and share in the general grief has caused. Our country has lost, in the hour of her nee a great and a good man. Let us hope that, while his men only endures, those who have the charge of our publics fairs may emulsie his patriotism, his integrity, his justic and his self-forgetfainess; and that our countrymen generally may strive to infinite the modest self-relatine, the pirity, and the kindness of heart which distinguished kind private life.

"United States Legation, London, July 22."

### Meeting of Americans.

A meeting of the American citizens now in London was held July 25, at the American Legation to consider what steps should be taken on the death

of the President.
On the motion of Mr. Dudley Seiden, of New-York, his Excellency, the American Minister, took the Chair; and, on the motion of Mr. Davis, Mr. Charles Levi Woodbury, of Massachusetts was

Secretary.

Hon. David Hoffman, of Maryland; Hon. John W. Davis, of Indiana, United States' Commissioner to China; Mr. George Peabody, of London; College O. Barnes, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Dutley Isaac O. Barnes, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Dutley. Selden, of New-York, were appointed a Committee to prepare and report resolutions, expressing the

center, of New York, were appointed a Committee to prepare and report resolutions, expressing the sense of the meeting on the event which had caused it to be called. They reported the following, which were, on the motion of Colonel Aspinwall, United States' Consul at London, unanimously adopted:

The citizens of the Utiled States of America now in Lordon, desiring to testify their sense of the great loss their centry has assistanced in the death of the Frestlent, have not at the Legation of the United States, and do unanimously receive as follows:

"I That General Taylor, as a soldier, was brave without being rest, firm without being control of the received their control of the wind of the received their without being rest, firm without being destinate, rapid without being rest, firm without being obstanta, rapid without being rest, firm without being destinate and prudent—and accured there witness with a kindness of heart that exceased him to all. That as a towlina he manifested the same qualities on a larger sphere, and gained the respect of the world for his integrity end his sense of justice. That is exceed to the same qualities on a larger sphere, and gained the respect of the owners; and that, as a man, we recognize the sincerity and purity of motive which prompted the dying words—"That we wish to manifest our respect for General Taylor personally, as well as officially, and our sected of the great loss the country has any effected in his death at this long to a soft of the section of the state of the great loss the country has any effected in his death at this long to a soft of the section of the state of the great loss the country has any effected in his death at this long to a soft of the section of the sect

for ledays.

"3. Inst we regard the present dispensation of Provi-

from Bath against the admission of Jews into Par-leament, which was received with derisive cheers from the Ministerial benches, but with much ap-plause from the opposition benches. Exactly at a quarter past twelve o'clock Baron Rothschild pre-sented himself at the bar, and advanced to the ta-ble between Mr. J. A. Smith and Mr. W. P. Wood, and having presented his qualification, which was accepted, he said, I desire to be sworn upon the Old Testament. At the request of the Speakerthe Baron withdrew, taking his seat under the Speak-er's callery, he was freemently afterward in com-Baron withdrew, taking his seat under the Speaker's gallery; he was frequently afterward in communication with different members, and partisularly with Lord J. Russell. Sir R. Inglisimmediately
rose and said, that ever since that House had been
a Christian Legislature no man had ever presumed
—he used the word without offense—to offer to
take his seat without taking the solemn caths in
the name of our common Radeemer. He should
have objected to be Baron's taking his seat even
in the had offered to be swent on the Broin. After

have of parted to the haron's that highes are even in he had offered to be swom on the Bible. After some further observations, the Hon Baronet concluded by moving that Baron Rothschild's having demanded to take his seat in this House, and to be sworn upon the Uld Testament, the Honse rafase to after the form of taking the oath. Much excitement prevailed during the Hon. Baronet's speech. The Attorney General, without expressing any The Attenney General, without expressing any opinion upon the question, suggested that the same course should be taken as was taken in the case of Mr. O Connell when he applied to take his seat for the County of Clare; and he would more, as an amendment, that Baron Rothschild be heard at the bar by himself, his counsel, or agents, in respect to his claim to set and worten Parliament upon pect to his claim to sit and vote in Parliament upon taking the caths on the Old Testament. Mr. P. Wood contended that the amendment did not meet the case, and said that there was no need of the House being informed upon the question by cou-sel, because no Jew was prevented by law from taking ouths upon the Old Testament. He should therefore vote both against the motion and the smendment. Mr. S. Wortley said he had always supported the admission of Jews into Parliament, that he protested against the House being taken either by storm or surprise, he would move that the debate befadjourned to afford time for further consideration. Lord J. Russell considered the proconsideration. Lord J. Russell considered the pro-posal for sn adjustment to be reasonable and con-sistent with the character of the House, which ought not to decide a question of so much import-ance without due deliberation, at the same time he considered that the same course ought to be taken in this case as in that of Mr. O'Connell s—a course which would by no means prejudice the case of Baron Rothschild. He hoped that du time would be taken for deliberation, and a day fixed for further discussion which would be convenient to the Baron.

Baron. Sir B. Hall blamed the Government for delay in Sir B. Hall blamed the Government for delay in the settlement of the question, and said the electors of London would no longer be trified with. Mr. Anstey urged that the object of the Attorney-General's motion, and the motion for an adjournment, was by motual understanding to throw the question out till next seasion. The present Parliament might not then be in existence, so that if it were dissolved without having settled this question, it would be always liable to the charge of neglect of duty. Mr. Newdegate condensed the actempt to force on a decision as extremely objectionable in point of precedence and character. He had supported an adjournment of any conclasion upon the question till next seasion, as proposed by Lord John Russell on Monday last. Mr. Osborne, in a rattling speech, warmly assailed the conduct of Lord John Russell on this bill, as totally inworthy of his character, and said if the Jows had not

depend upon his answer to the question; but he had no objection to say that he would not permit any alteration to be made in the asual mode of administering the oath, except by the authority of the

Mr. Goulburn, in a long speech, urged the propri-

urnment.
Mr. Aglienby advised, for the sake of all parties, that the debate be adjourned without a division, but insisted that there was no necessity to hear Saron Hothschild himself.

Baron Rothschild himseif.

Sir F. Thesiger supported the adjournment, and urged the propriety of the whole question being discussed when the debate was resumed.

Mr. Hume called upon Government to withdraw the amendment, and that counsel be called in; he said, in that case he would support the adjournment of the debate. He accused the Government of a deliberate intention of a seliberate intention of

of a deliberate intention of insulting the citizens of London, through Baron Rothschild, by delaying a ciscussion upon the question of his admission.

Lord J. Russell, in explanation, said, the motion

Baron an option of appearing by counsel or not.

Mr. Hume said that he did not wish to appear,
and suggested that he should be asked the question. After a few words from Mr. Waipole, Mr.
W. P. Wood, on the part of the Baron, said he
was authorised to state that the Baron had no wish
to be heard, by covered more than the baron had no wish

to be heard by counsel upon the question before the House, which was, whether he would take the eath, containing the words, 'upon the true faith of a Christian.' After a few words from Mr. Stew art, the Attorney General said he would willing withdraw his amendment whenever the debate was adjourned. Sir J. Graham said he considered the motion of the Attorney-General as withdraws, and advised the friends of Baron Rothschild not to and advised the friends of Baron Rothschild not oppose the adjournment upon so grave a question. Some desultury conversation took place, after which the debate was adjourned. An uproarlous discussion then took place as to the day upon which the debate should be resumed, and eventually, at ter two divisions, the debate was adjourned till 12 colors on Monday Inland. clock on Monday, July 29.

### Louis Philippe.

The Count and Countess de Neuilly, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess de Nemours, the Duchess of Orleans, and the other branches of the Orleans family, left Jermyn at, on Tuesday for Claramont. On Monday several persons waited outside the Brunswick Hotel, George at to see the ex Monarch go out for a drive to the Regent's park. When he was seated in his carriage the crowd began to cheer him, and all took off their hats. The King rose in his carriage, at the window, and said," Ger temen, I thankyou all for the great kindness and attention I have always received from you, not only in London, but wherever I go in England. I thank you all most heartily—God bless you all. (Hobe.

Consecration of the Bishop of Montreal

Yesterday being appointed for the consecration of the Bishop of Montreal, that interesting ceremosy took place in Westminster Abbey. There was by too place in Westminster Absey. There was a very crow dea attendance on the occasion. The service [a full musical one, the choir of the Abbey being assisted by several gentlemen from St. Paul's and the Chapel Royal) having commenced, his lordship, vested in his rochet, was led to the communion table. The Queen's mandate having l read, the cathe of the Queen's supremary and obe-dience to the Archbishop having been administered in due form, his lerdship was declared consecrated. the Rip rougal habit then kneit down, and after the
"Vent Creater" had been chaunted, the ceromony
of laying on of bands took place, and the administrating of the sacrament complied of the impressive
ceremony. The effectory on the occasion will be
denoted to the increase of the Colonial Bishops'
fend. [Daily Advertiser, June 20. [Daily Advertiser, June 26.

The "Viceroy" Steamer

The Freeman's Journal says: - The loss of the Viceroy steamer has caused a very general feeling of recret, especially as regards its discouraging of regret, especially as regards its discouraging effect on the new experiment, although no loss of life has ensued. The owners the Glasgow Steam packet Company) are fully insured (£17,000) at the Underwriter's Association in Dublin, and £3,000 in Glasgow. This is the second loss the Underwriter's Company have sustained this year—the first being the Hoyal Adelaide insured for £8,000. The railway company will also be losers, by the neither formance of the voyage, but to a very trifling extent."

FRANCE.

The New Law on the Press.

The Bulletin des Lois and the Moniteur publish the 12 W law on the press, with the signature of the Pressent of the Republic. We subjoin a summative law.

characters be inward June, 1819, July 1835, on the Press semain in force on all potes not contains to the present is w. Article 12 states that from the lat of Angust next, journals or periodical education, or periodical education and explaining, or political independent principal desiration of east than the absents of from 25 to 25 declar dere square, or of less than the absents of from 25 to 25 declar dere square, shall be an just to a same judy of five centifices per an energial to an increase of the same and Sains et-Olse, and of two centimes for justnas, exparings, or periodical publications prohibited in any other departments of the square field 2, non-periodical publications, treating of political gasters, or of social seasons, which are not now in course of publications, or which, prior to the present as

Signs of What is to Come.

The whole of the interest of the proceedings in the Legislative Assembly has been fixed on the appointment of a Committee, which will have nothing to do but to convoke the Legislature, in the event of any sudden emergency arising during the three months' prorogation, which is to commence on the 11th of August. A few days ago M. de Montalembert, in bringing up the report of the Committee on the [Prorogation, "pool-poohed" the idea of a coup detat. It cannot, bowever, be denied that among all parties in the Assembly. idea of a coup d'état li cannot, however, be de-nied that among all parties in the Assembly, whether Legitimists, Oriesnists, Bonapartists, or whether Legitimists, Orleanists, Bonapartiats, or Republicans, the general topic of conversation is the attempt which is to be made to carry out a new Dix huit Brumaire. The semi-official organ of the Elysée, the Pouvoir, so far from being in-timidated by the fine imposed upon it by the As-sembly, publishes another article, in which the Imperial pretensions of Louis Napoleon and his partisans are put forward with more boldness than before.

In an article, which is too long to be copied, the Powtor, after arguing with great carnestness that the Republic must be got rid of-that some other form of Government must be established—that the restoration of the Bourbons is impossible, and that nothing remains to be done but for Louis Napoleon to set the Constitution at defiance, and to declare himself Emperor-finishes by stating that there are twenty millions of proprietors in France who are crying out with regret, when thinking of the Elect f the 10th of September: "Is it possible that he will not have the boldness of his uncle ?" It is not surprising that, with such indications as these, and many others which it would be tedious to enu-merate, but all of which are received with approba-tion at the Elysée, the Assembly should be upon its guard. On Monday the election of fifteen out of twenty members, of which the Committee of Surveillance is to consist, took place, with the following result: Only fifteen names had the required majority, namely: Odillon Barrot, J. de Lateyrie, Mouet, Gen. St. Priest, Gen. Changarnier, MM. d'Olivier, Berryer, Nettement, Molé, Gen. Lauiston, Gen. Lamoricière, M.M. Beugot, de Mornay, Duke of Montebello and de Lespinasse. The following gentlemen were subsequently chosen to make up the Committee: MM. Creton, General Rulhiers, Vezin, Leo de Laborde, Casimir Periwr, Crotscilles, Druet Desvaux, Combarel de Leyval, Garnon and Chambelle. None of them are Bonawenty members, of which the Committee of Sar-Garnon and Chambolle. None of them are Bona partists, but Legitimists, Oriennists, and one or wo who are liked by the Monatsin. It is to be remarked that the only two opinions

not represented in the Committee are the Bona-partists and the Montagnards. This is of itself pretty significant, but it becomes more so when the names of the candidates elected are considered.— At the very head of the list is that of M. Odfon Barot who, while Minister and President of the Council, said, "Il s'agite autour du Président de la Hépublique des passions détestables et insensées." dherent and confident of the Duchess of Orleans Gen. de St. Priest, Col. de l'Espinasse, Ac. the most devoted of the acherents of Henry V.; and, above all, Gen. de Lamoricière, who only last week made a most violent speech agaist the "law of hatred." which he concluded with the words, "Il y a un parti qui voudrait noss donner i' E opire sans la sloire et le genie-l'Empire moins l'Empéreur.

was spaken of two days ago by the Government papers as a decision of war on the part of the Assembly at anothe President. The nomination has now actually taken place, and we shall soon see if the Government party will have the courage

o take it up in that light.
It will be observed that M. Thiers is not a mem-It will be observed that M. Triers is not a mem-ber of the Committee. The only reason for the emission is, that M. Thiers has left Paris for the season. He is at present on a visit to M de Vatry, at Stains. A paper (usually well informed) says that M. Thiers feels no shrm as to the imperial projects of the Elysée. He is said to consider the restoration of the Bourbons as certain, and to have recettly stated, in reference to what should be done by the friends of that family, "Why abould we by the friends of that family, "Why should we harry curselves? Things are going rapidly of their own accord toward the climax of our wishes." The srdent Legitimists think diff-rently. They blame the Oriesnists for having gone too far already toward imperialism, and many of them fear that they have allowed matters to eas far already and they have allowed matters to eas far already to they have allowed matters to go so far already that it will be impossible to prevent the actual a ivent

of that regime.

The Eyree is considered as completely beaten in this election. The partisens of the President consider the election of General do Lamoriciere, MM de Mornay, Nettement, de l'Espinasse, and Creton, as a deliberate insult offered to the President, and declare that it is quite gratuitous, as Louis Napoleon has not the slightest intention of attempting a coup d'état.

A Secret Society Broken Up.

A Secret Seclety Broken Up.

The Police have arrested the leading mambers of a Secret Seciety called the Nemesis, a branch or successor of the old "Society of the Rights of Man." On the persons of the arrested was the plan of a new Government and Constitution. It would appear from them that in the event of the success of the new insurrection, which was to charge the face of Europe, a Provisional Government would be at once created. Thus:

hely residence.

"The prerogatives of the Triumvirate are—
"I To make war and peace in the name of the nation
2. To take the initiative in every social reform 8. A sum
of 100 001 is alloited to them for expenses of reception;
4. All their decrees are irrevisable, and no law max a rereactive effection them. 5. The Triumvirs name the different public functionaries. 6. They preside at all public solemnities. All this, however, is child's play to what fol-

"All this, however, is child's play to what follows in the Constitutional Decrees:—
"I The safety of the city of Paris is confided to the patrious and year of each citizen. The property of all citizens who emigrate from the territory of the Rapublic, or from the chief towns of departments, shall be confacated for the benefit of the State.

"I The property of the 17 Burgares, of the making of Louis Napoleon, and of Louis Philips, of the making of the same and or louis Philips, of the Saids, and itself the conface of the head of the Saids, and itself the conface of the head of the Saids, and itself the conface of the making the conface of the head of the Saids, and itself to provide them with daily food. This sum will be prief to the making and in the block from of the tide flow. For the said to the most of their relatives or friends as shall give or irans mit them more y shall be pronounced traitors to the contray and punished as such!"

The persons designanted as Burgares are the 17 members of the Committee who are said to have

members of the Committee who are said to have advised the framing of the new Electoral Law-amongst them are MM. Thiers, Molé, Berryer, Le-

navised the framing of the new Electoral Lawamongs them are MM. Thiers, Mole, Berryor, Leon Faucher, &c.

"3. Immediate refunding of the 41 centimes. 4. Ditto of
the military paid to the emigrants. 5. The Bank of France
becomes the property of the State; it is transformed into a
national conglete, with oranch establishments in all the departments, and it shall lend money at 22 per cent. 6. An
official and gramitous organ, Le Montieur du Petaple, is es
tablished. Reactionary journalists shall be about. 7. For
the complete suppression of tradicion ishore, a general curvey to decreed. 8 Free association is protected by the
State. Every enterprise is general, and none privates."

"The tax on spiritous fluores is suppressed, as flaving
import duties 10. The salitax is suppressed. 12. The
acministration of justice is obligatory and granitious;
the judges are removable, and are named by election.

It fluores is prattitus and obligatory. Il. Seminaries,
eccle salitas icologes are suppressed. 14. Administrative
reform. 15 The Bourse is abolished. 16. Publicimationaries are named by election. 17. The immediate revision of
the Navional Code. 18. Judicial councils are abodished. 19.
The ministry of public worathy is shoulthed. 20. Blabors,
archistories of some communities of both series are abolished.
The French Republic recognizes the Polish, Hingaran, and Italian nationalities. Notice of the Section given
foreign powers. 2. Wards designed against England.
The collinents hockaides is amounted to European Powess. 24. The ranks of the arms, are given by election to the
sant of Capitals-Communication for ranks are active
the local field in the control of the arms and active
the collinents hockaides is amounted to European Powess. 24. The ranks of the arms and provides a figure of provides.

My or General Marcchal de Campy and Field Marshall are
almosted. That of Marshall done ranks are active

"The form of oath taken by the person who is admitted a member of the society is a protty fair piece of awearing;

"I wear implicable haired to all sorts of reaction, tyranny and exploitation. I swear to pursue them under whatever form they may present themselves. I awear to defend against all comers the whole of the imprescription rights of liberry, equality and fraversity. I swear to do without trembling under the enemy's fire rather than ever disclose a particle of the unstends of the Fronch fixvoictionary Tribural one and indivisible."

The ceremony of initiation, and the forms observed in lodge, are of a mystic character; and 15 days novitate is required previous to initiation."

The names of some of the men arrested as mem-

bers of this Society are: Henricy, Sellenet, Gouffe, Philippe, Fermes, Bourseaux, Chancel, Berratal, Gessett, Riviere, Broquet and Bailly. We know something of some of these men-They are weak and exaggerated persons. The wonder is that their scheme has so few absurb

points - [Ed. Trib. More from Proudbon.

More from Proudhon.

A letter, dated from the Conciergerie, has just appeared in the Peuple, (now become a monthly journal,) addressed to 'Citizens Ledra Rollin, Charles Defeschuse, Martin Bernard, et convors (sic.), editors of the Proscrit, at London, and signed P. J. Proudhon, in which the courageous citizens just mentioned are pretty handsmely pulverized. They had published a manifesto, and it is this that P. J. Proudhon takes to pieces. Three this that P. J. Proudhon takes to pieces. Three great principles compose this formidable programme— Fore gn Policy, 'Wars on Kings,' and 'Fra-ternity of Peoples'—and it is this program no that serves as a theme for Proudhon. The letter ends

\* Do you wish to serve your country, to labor for her im-"Do you wish to serve your country, to labor for her improvements, and to contribute to the ritumph of the revolution." To do so you must be different from what you are
liven up your old Parliamentary coat, change your phrescology, and burn these old rage of Jacabonism. Study the
phite sophy of history, of political economy, and of law. Do
you wish to annow what I really think of you! If so, I am
acquained with one word only it to describe what you have
been, and I take the present opportunity to make it pass
from the cantivocabulary into the language of political ife.
With all your bombastic tak of "war against kings" and
'Fraters ity of Peoples,' with your revolutionary parales
and maniferations, and all this bluster of demagogues, you
have never been anything up to the present moment but
humbugs—blugueurs.",

A New Alliance

Cor Daily News | Pasis, Wednesday Zrening
The next great move in French politics, as regards the interior, will be an attempt on the part the new coalition of the extremes of the Cham-r to repeal the electoral law of May 31. Toe wer of this alliance has been manifested during the last days in so striking a manner by the com-position of the Committe of Permanence, that the whole body of moderates are almost as much alarmed as they were at the elections of DeFlotte and Engene Sue. They are easting about continu-ally for some remedy to check the progress of this dangerous alliance, which completely paralyses their action and baffles their plans. The tendency of such an obstacle to the course of the moderates is evidently to make them seek a closer alliance with the executive, and the dire afficults offered to the President of the Republic by the selection of his marked parameters. his marked personal enemies to form the Perma nent Committee, will render him but too glad to meet the men of the Rue Richelle half way. The political sugacity and parliamentary decision of M. Thiers will be tasked to the atmost to put down this new threatening power, which results from the

combination of the ultra legitimists with the Mintaggards. Since the passing of the New Electoral Law, the pointss, as the ultra-legitimists are called, have been heard to talk less about an appeal to the people. But on the other hand it seems the moderate entertain this scheme in proportion as it is abandoned by the extreme right. It is ulterly hopeless to expect that three fooths of the present Assembly will ever consent to the revision of the constitution in the way proposed by this charter. A new parliamentary campaign would only lead to still more humiliating defeats of the government, without advancing one step mearer to a settled state of things, or to the adoption of a uniform policy of administration. The malecules see all this, and there is every reason to believe that they will not fail before the propagation excites the make their leagued enemies feel the weight of the suggester military power which lies in their hands.

To Other writers from Paris speak in the same tone—[Ed. Trib.

tone .- [Ed. Trib.

Miscellancous

The Legitimist Club, called "L'Etoda," held at Marsellles, has been disabled by order of the Prefect of the Department. A status of Heary V. and an engraving of the same person on horse-back were selred by the Commissary of Police, who closed the Club.

who closed the Clab.

The definitive effect of the new Electoral Law is now known, and it has been accretained that the number of electors in France, which in 1848 amounted to 10,500 000, has been reduced to 3,250,000, and still the Conservative papers say that the principle of universal suffrage has not been infringed. If it be true, as stated by the Powers, that none have been excluded excepting boundeds beggars and reprised positive, the number of these two classes in France must be uncomfortably numerous.

In consequence of the death of the President of the United States, the President of the French Republic will go into mourning for one month. A grand solemn service will be performed at Notre Dame, and for ten days the national flag will have

Some of the French journals have already begun to sign their leading articles. This is the case with the Order, in which M Chamboile appended his name on Sanday to an outspoken, frank leader, in which he alludes beliefly to the smathered war waging between the Executive and Legislative, and the dangers with which the country is hereby threatened. The Presse having doubled the price

threatened. The Presse having doubled the price of its subscription, announces that, not withstanding the great loss entailed by the tax on the roman-function, it will continue to publish the novels of Eusene Sue and others.

Nineteen houses were destroyed by fire on the 18th inst. in the commune of Tremblay Le Vicirente, Eure et Loire; and six houses, with the whole of the roots and eleven cows, the same day. whole of the crops and eleven cows, the same day, in the village of Chantaloup, were also destroyed. There is little doubt of this destruction being the

work of incendiaries.

The California emigration has not lost any of its attraction. On Saturday a hundred Parisians start-

The Cabiorna emigration has not loss any of its attraction. On Saturday a hundred Parisiaus started for the land of gold.

Mr. Capman, an executioner from the United States, has arrived in Paris for the purpose of atudying the French guillotine system, and examining the machinery employed in the work of decapitation used in other parts of Europe.

The period of imprisonment to which M. Teste, Louis Philippe's frail keeper of the seals, was condemned, has just expired. He was to leave the Misson de Santé on Sunday, provided the fine of 100 000f. to which he was condemned, was paid up. M. Teste wrote to implore the President to remit half of the fine. The President referred the petition to the Conseil d'Etat, by whom it was rejected. M. Teste's family have, nowever, made arrangements for the payment of the fine in full.

At a meeting of the Club of the Meantain, held on Monday night, it was resolved to publish an account of the labora of the Legislative Assembly at the close of the present mouth, and to address it to all the electors. MM. Bac, Charras, Hennequin, Luirel, and Eugène Sue were appointed to prepare the report.

M. Songere, director of the Siccle, and M. Des-

rel, and Eugene Suc were properly the report.

M Songere, director of the Siccle, and M. Desnoyers, a writer of feuilletons in the same journal, were tried before the Court of Assize of the Seine, on Wednesday, for hawing published a letter to the President of the Republic containing an offense to him, and otherwise calculated to excite hatred and contempt against his Government. They were acquitted by the jury.

Trally.

Things at Home.

Cernuschi, although again acquitted by the French military tribunal, is not yet fairly at liberty. It seems as if the superior authorities still entertain a lingering hope of fleding some pretent for termenting him with new accessations. On leaving Home, he was conducted to Civits Vecchia by a French escort, and placed on board the guardahip Archinede, stationed in that port, and denied the liberty of communicating with any one. His request to have a conference with the Roglish Vice Consul was refused, except it should be conducted through the medium of the French Consul. ducted through the medium of the French Cossul, and the prisoner, for he is still a prisoner, although doubly acquitted, is to remain on board the Archinede until instructions can be received from Paris, as to whether he is to be allowed to traverse France on his way to England, or whether he is to be handed over to the Papal Government.

be handed over to the Fapal Government.

Nothing satisfactory is going on in the financial department, and diffidence has once more gone abroad with respect to the paper, which is suspected to be secretly increased according to the wants of the Government. Some measures are reported to be prepared for the end of the month, but nothing car-tain is yet known. The property of the late telum-vits, Armellini and Saffi, has been mortgaged by

The Risorgimento of Turin having stated that there were in the Roman States 12 000 political prisoners, "It is a mistake," officially responds the urnal de Rome-"there are but 10,825.

The Armorica announces that Monsignor Vare-sini, Archbishop of Sassari, has been coodemned to one month's imprisonment and fine, for his circular

Both the Chambers of Turin met on the 15th.—
Both the Chambers of Turin met on the 15th.—
The royal decree proroguing their sittings to the ith of November next, was read by Signor Galvagno, Minister of the Interior; upon which the members separated.

A case of some importance was definitively judged on the 15th, at Casale, Piedmont. It ap-

pears that a priest, named Don Grignarchi, had pears that a priest, named bon Grigoracch, and succeeded in secretiy persuading some females and priests that he was either Jesus Christ himself or directly inspired by him. This doctrine used to be imparted to the neophites as a sacred mystery, and demonstrated by visions and miracles. The matter demonstrated by visions and miracles. The matter having at last called the attention of the authorities, Don Grignaschi was presented, together with his dupes or accomplices, on the counts of swindling and immorality. An able defense was made by Advocate Brofferio, the well-known Deputy, who founded his arguments on the facts that Grignaschi did not teach his doctrines publicly; that he did not attack religion, since his assertions were founded attack religion, since his assertions were bottomary upon it; and that his principles were not contrary to those of the Church, since they were the same as those of the Millenary and St. Simonian serts, which had been professed by Bishops and Saints, and never before condemned by the Church. Not-wi hatarding this detense. Don Grignaschi was we instancing the detense. Don Grigatachi was condemned to ten years' exile; five priests accused of complicity, to exile and imprisonment, varying from elabteen months to three years; two women to two years' imprisonment, and a notary and another person to a month's imprisonment. Two other persons were acquitted.

The Guerrillas in Tuscany.

Strange reports circulated at Forence on the 5th inst. with regard to the armed bands which set Homagna. It was said that the authorities had arrested two of their recruiting officers. The band of Passatore, increasing in numbers and au-dacity, troops had left Florence, on the 14th, for the protection of the Tuscan frontiers. Several Austrian deserters had been shot.

PORTOGAL.
Thisgs is General.
The Portuguese Government had sent, on the lith inst to the American Chargé d'Affaires, its answer to the claims of the United States Cabinet, which was pronounced unastisfactory by that gentleman. He in consequence demanded his passports, and advertised his household furniture for sile. The Poreign Minister intended to forward the passports without delay, accompanied by a respectful ports without delay, accompanied by a respectful note, expressive of a wish that the differences be-tween the two countries might be arranged in a

The mail steamer Jupiter arrived at Southamp-on on Wednesday, with dispatches from Liscon

Commodore Martin's squadron was still in the

SEE EIGHTH PAGE.